IN THE CLAIMS

1 – 124. (Cancelled).

125. (New) A method of manufacturing a solar control glazing panel, the solar control glazing panel having a solar factor (FS) of less than 70% and an emissivity of less than 0.4 and comprising a substrate carrying a coating which comprises a plurality of coating layers, the method comprising the steps of:

pyrolytically forming a first coating layer on a soda-lime float glass substrate from reactants in a gaseous phase, the formation of the first coating layer being selected from forming the first coating layer on a sheet of freshly formed soda-lime flat glass as it moves in a tunnel oven whilst it is still hot and forming the first coating layer inside a float tank on the top surface of a glass ribbon whilst the glass ribbon is floating on a bath of molten tin, the first coating layer comprising tin and antimony oxides and having a Sb/Sn molar ratio ranging from 0.03 to 0.15; and

forming a second coating layer on the soda-lime float glass substrate, the second coating layer being positioned over the first coating layer and comprising tin oxide doped with fluorine,

wherein the coating excluding the second coating layer is such as to confer on a 4 mm thick sheet of clear soda-lime glass a solar energy transmission (TE) measured according to the CIE standard ranging from 27 to 54.3% .

126. (New) The method according to Claim 125, wherein the glass substrate is clear glass.

127. (New) The method according to Claim 125, wherein the wherein the coating excluding the second coating layer is such as to confer on a 4 mm thick sheet of clear soda-

lime glass a solar factor (FS) according to the CIE standard (coated side) ranging from 43 to 63%.

128 (New) The method according to Claim 125, wherein the solar control glazing panel has a luminous transmittance (TL) measured under CIE standard Illuminant C of from 40 to 65%.

129. (New) The method according to Claim 125, wherein the first coating layer has a thickness ranging from 100 to 500 nm.

130. (New) The method according to Claim 125, further including forming at least one intermediate coating layer on the soda-lime glass substrate, the at least one intermediate coating layer being positioned on the one side of the glass substrate in between the one side of the glass substrate and the first coating layer.

131. (New) The method according to Claim 130, wherein the at least one intermediate coating layer is selected from the group consisting of a haze reducing coating layer, an anti-reflection undercoat and a silicon oxide undercoat.

132. (New) The method according to Claim 125 wherein the solar control glazing panel has a luminous transmittance (TL) measured under CIE standard Illuminant C of from 40 to 65%, the method further including forming at least one intermediate coating layer on the soda-lime glass substrate, the at least one intermediate coating layer being positioned on the one side of the glass substrate in between the one side of the glass substrate and the first coating layer, and the second coating layer being positioned over the first coating layer,

wherein the combination of the at least one intermediate coating layer and the first coating layer comprising tin and antimony oxides is such as to confer on a 4 mm thick sheet of clear soda-lime glass a solar factor (FS) according to the CIE standard (coated side) ranging from 43 to 63%,

and wherein the first coating layer has a thickness ranging from 100 to 500 nm.

133. (New) The method according to Claim 132, wherein the glass substrate is clear glass.

134. (New) The method according to Claim 132, wherein the at least one intermediate coating layer is selected from the group consisting of a haze reducing coating layer, an anti-reflection undercoat and a silicon oxide undercoat.

135. (New) A method of manufacturing a solar control glazing panel, the solar control glazing panel having a solar factor (FS) of less than 70%, and an emissivity of less than 0.4, comprising the steps of:

pyrolytically forming a first coating layer on a soda-lime float glass substrate from reactants in a gaseous phase, the formation of the first coating layer being selected from forming the first coating layer on a sheet of freshly formed soda-lime flat glass as it moves in a tunnel oven whilst it is still hot and forming the first coating layer inside a float tank on the top surface of a glass ribbon whilst the glass ribbon is floating on a bath of molten tin, the first coating layer comprising tin and antimony oxides and having a Sb/Sn molar ratio ranging from 0.03 to 0.15;

forming a second coating layer on the soda-lime float glass substrate, the second coating layer comprising tin oxide doped with fluorine;

wherein the solar control glazing panel without the second coating layer has a solar energy transmission (TE) measured according to the CIE standard ranging from 15.8 to 54.3%.

136. (New) The method according to Claim 135, wherein the solar control glazing panel without the second coating layer has a solar energy transmission (TE) measured according to the CIE standard ranging from 34.7 to 50.8%.

137. (New) The method according to Claim 135, wherein the solar control glazing panel without the second coating layer has a solar factor (FS) ranging from 34.4 to 63.0%.

138. (New) The method according to Claim 135, wherein the solar control glazing panel has a luminous transmittance (TL) measured under CIE standard Illuminant C of from 40 to 65%.

139. (New) The method according to Claim 135, wherein the first coating layer has a thickness ranging from 100 to 500 nm.

140. (New) The method according to Claim 135, further including forming at least one intermediate coating layer on the soda-lime glass substrate, the at least one intermediate coating layer being positioned on the one side of the glass substrate in between the one side of the glass substrate and the first coating layer.

141. (New) The method according to Claim 140, wherein the at least one intermediate coating layer is selected from the group consisting of a haze reducing coating layer, an anti-reflection undercoat, and a silicon oxide undercoat.

142. (New) The method according to Claim 135, wherein the glass substrate has a thickness of 4 mm.

143. (New) The method according to Claim 135, wherein the glass substrate is selected from the group consisting of clear glass substrates and coloured glass substrates.

144. (New) The method according to Claim 135, wherein the solar control glazing panel has a luminous transmittance (TL) measured under CIE standard Illuminant C of from 40 to 65%, the method furthering including forming at least one intermediate coating layer on the soda-lime glass substrate, the at least one intermediate coating layer being positioned on the one side of the glass substrate in between the one side of the glass substrate and the first coating layer, and the second coating layer being positioned over the first coating layer,

wherein the combination of the glass substrate, the at least one intermediate layer and the first coating layer comprising tin and antimony oxides has a solar factor (FS) according to the CIE standard (coated side) ranging from 34.4 to 63.0 %,

and wherein the first coating layer has a thickness ranging from 100 to 500 nm.

145. (New) The method according to Claim 144, wherein the at least one intermediate coating layer is selected from the group consisting of a haze reducing coating layer, an anti-reflection undercoat, and a silicon oxide undercoat.

146. (New) The method according to Claim 144, wherein the glass substrate has a thickness of 4 mm.

147. (New) The method according to Claim 144, wherein the glass substrate is selected from the group consisting of clear glass substrates and coloured glass substrates.

148. (New) A method of forming a solar control glazing panel for the exterior facade of a building, the glazing panel transmitting a reasonable proportion of visible light in order to allow natural illumination of the interior of the building and in order to allow occupants of the building to see out and providing a combination of a low solar factor and low emissivity, the method comprising the steps of:

pyrolytically forming a first coating layer on a soda-lime float glass substrate from reactants in a gaseous phase, the formation of the first coating layer being selected from forming the first coating layer on a sheet of freshly formed soda-lime flat glass as it moves in a tunnel oven whilst it is still hot and forming the first coating layer inside a float tank on the top surface of a glass ribbon whilst the glass ribbon is floating on a bath of molten tin, the first coating layer comprising tin and antimony oxides and having a Sb/Sn molar ratio ranging from 0.03 to 0.15;

forming a second coating layer on the soda-lime float glass substrate, the second coating layer comprising tin oxide doped with fluorine; and

forming at least one intermediate coating layer on the soda-lime float glass substrate, said intermediate layer being positioned on the one side of the glass substrate in between the one side of the glass substrate and the first coating layer, and wherein the second coating layer is positioned over the first coating layer,

the glazing panel having:

transmission of a reasonable proportion of visible light characterized by a luminous transmittance (TL) measured under CIE standard Illuminant C of from 40 to 65%, and

a combination of a low solar factor and low emissivity characterized by a solar factor (FS) of less than 70% and an emissivity of less than 0.4.

149. (New) The method according to Claim 148, wherein the at least one intermediate coating layer is selected from the group consisting of a haze reducing coating layer, an anti-reflection undercoat, and a silicon oxide undercoat.

150. (New) The method according to Claim 148, wherein the glass substrate is selected from the group consisting of glass substrates having a thickness of 4 mm, glass substrates having a thickness of 5 mm and glass substrates having a thickness of 6 mm.

151. (New) The method according to Claim 148, wherein the glass substrate is selected from the group consisting of clear glass substrates and coloured glass substrates.

152. (New) The method according to Claim 148, wherein the first coating layer has a thickness ranging from 100 to 500 nm.

153. (New) The method according to Claim 148, wherein the combination of the glass substrate, the at least one intermediate layer and the first coating layer comprising tin

and antimony oxides has a solar energy transmission (TE) according to the CIE standard ranging from 15.8 to 54.3%.